

GLOSSARY OF DEFINED TERMS

This Glossary contains all terms defined in the 32 accrual basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) approved up to January 15, 2013. A list of these IPSASs is located on the inside back cover of the Glossary. This Glossary does not include terms defined in the Cash Basis IPSAS, *Financial Reporting under the Cash Basis of Accounting*. Users should refer to that Cash Basis IPSAS for these terms.

Definitions

References to accrual basis IPSASs are by Standard number and paragraph number. For example, 1.7 refers users to IPSAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, paragraph 7. References set out in brackets indicate a minor variation in wording.

Term	Definition	Location
accounting basis	The accrual or cash basis of accounting as defined in the accrual basis IPSASs and the Cash Basis IPSAS.	24.7
accounting policies	The specific principles, bases, conventions, rules, and practices applied by an entity in preparing and presenting financial statements.	3.7
accrual basis	A basis of accounting under which transactions and other events are recognized when they occur (and not only when cash or its equivalent is received or paid). Therefore, the transactions and events are recorded in the accounting records and recognized in the financial statements of the periods to which they relate. The elements recognized under accrual accounting are assets, liabilities, net assets/equity, revenue, and expenses.	1.7
active market	A market in which all the following conditions exist: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The items traded within the market are homogeneous; (b) Willing buyers and sellers can normally be found at any time; and (c) Prices are available to the public. 	21.14
actuarial gains and losses	Comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has 	25.10

Term	Definition	Location
	actually occurred); and (b) The effects of changes in actuarial assumptions.	
agricultural activity	The management by an entity of the biological transformation and harvest of biological assets for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sale; • Distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge; or • Conversion into agricultural produce or into additional biological assets for sale or for distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge. 	27.9
agricultural produce	The harvested product of the entity's biological assets.	27.9
amortization	The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an intangible asset over its useful life.	31.16
amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability	The amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction (directly or through the use of an allowance account) for impairment or uncollectibility.	29.10
annual budget	An approved budget for one year. It does not include published forward estimates or projections for periods beyond the budget period.	24.7
appropriation	An authorization granted by a legislative body to allocate funds for purposes specified by the legislature or similar authority	24.7
approved budget	The expenditure authority derived from laws, appropriation bills, government ordinances, and other decisions related to the anticipated revenue or receipts for the budgetary period.	24.7
assets	Resources controlled by an entity as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits or service potential are	1.7

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Location
assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund	<p>expected to flow to the entity.</p> <p>Assets (other than non-transferable financial instruments issued by the reporting entity) that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="360 314 858 435">(a) Are held by an entity (a fund) that is legally separate from the reporting entity and exists solely to pay or fund employee benefits; and <li data-bbox="360 447 858 933">(b) Are available to be used only to pay or fund employee benefits, are not available to the reporting entity's own creditors (even in bankruptcy), and cannot be returned to the reporting entity, unless either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="433 644 858 800">(i) The remaining assets of the fund are sufficient to meet all the related employee benefit obligations of the plan or the reporting entity; or <li data-bbox="433 812 858 933">(ii) The assets are returned to the reporting entity to reimburse it for employee benefits already paid. 	25.10
associate	An entity, including an unincorporated entity such as a partnership, over which the investor has significant influence, and that is neither a controlled entity nor an interest in a joint venture.	7.7
available-for-sale financial assets	Those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale or are not classified as (a) loans and receivables, (b) held-to-maturity investments or (c) financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit.	29.10
binding arrangement (for a service concession arrangement)	Describes contracts and other arrangements that confer similar rights and obligations on the parties to it as if they were in the form of a contract.	32.8
biological asset	A living animal or plant.	27.9
biological transformation	Comprises the processes of growth, degeneration, production, and procreation that cause qualitative or quantitative changes in a biological asset.	27.9

Term	Definition	Location
borrowing costs	Interest and other expenses incurred by an entity in connection with the borrowing of funds.	5.5
budgetary basis	The accrual, cash, or other basis of accounting adopted in the budget that has been approved by the legislative body.	24.7
carrying amount (of an intangible asset)	The amount at which an asset is recognized after deducting any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.	31.16
carrying amount (of investment property)	The amount at which an asset is recognized in the statement of financial position.	16.7
carrying amount (of property, plant, and equipment)	The amount at which an asset is recognized after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.	17.13
carrying amount of a liability	The amount at which a liability is recognized in the statement of financial position.	10.7
carrying amount of an asset	The amount at which an asset is recognized in the statement of financial position, after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.	10.7
cash	Comprises cash on hand and demand deposits.	2.8
cash equivalents	Short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.	2.8
cash flows	Inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents.	2.8
cash-generating assets	Assets held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return.	21.14
cash-generating unit	The smallest identifiable group of assets held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.	26.13
change in accounting estimate	An adjustment of the carrying amount of an asset or a liability, or the amount of the periodic consumption of an asset, that results	3.7

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Location
	from the assessment of the present status of, and expected future benefits and obligations associated with, assets and liabilities. Changes in accounting estimates result from new information or new developments and, accordingly, are not correction of errors.	
class of property, plant, and equipment	A grouping of assets of a similar nature or function in an entity's operations that is shown as a single item for the purpose of disclosure in the financial statements.	17.13
close members of the family of an individual	Close relatives of the individual or members of the individual's immediate family who can be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that individual in their dealings with the entity.	20.4
closing rate	The spot exchange rate at the reporting date.	4.10
commencement of the lease term	The date from which the lessee is entitled to exercise its right to use the leased asset. It is the date of initial recognition of the lease (i.e., the recognition of the assets, liabilities, revenue, or expenses resulting from the lease, as appropriate).	13.8
comparable basis	The actual amounts presented on the same accounting basis, same classification basis, for the same entities, and for the same period as the approved budget.	24.7
composite social security programs	Programs established by legislation, and (a) Operate as multi-employer plans to provide post-employment benefits; as well as to (b) Provide benefits that are not consideration in exchange for service rendered by employees.	25.10
conditions on transferred assets	Stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset is required to be consumed by the recipient as specified or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.	23.7
consolidated financial	The financial statements of an economic entity presented as those of a single entity.	6.7

Term	Definition	Location
statements		
construction contract	A contract, or a similar binding arrangement, specifically negotiated for the construction of an asset or a combination of assets that are closely interrelated or interdependent in terms of their design, technology, and function or their ultimate purpose or use.	11.4
constructive obligation	An obligation that derives from an entity's actions where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) By an established pattern of past practice, published policies, or a sufficiently specific current statement, the entity has indicated to other parties that it will accept certain responsibilities; and (b) As a result, the entity has created a valid expectation on the part of those other parties that it will discharge those responsibilities. 	19.18
contingent asset	A possible asset that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.	19.18
contingent liability	(a) A possible obligation that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or (b) A present obligation that arises from past events, but is not recognized because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; or (ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. 	19.18
contingent rent	That portion of the lease payments that is not	13.8

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Location
contractor	<p>fixed in amount, but is based on the future amount of a factor that changes other than with the passage of time (e.g., percentage of future sales, amount of future use, future price indices, future market rates of interest).</p> <p>An entity that performs construction work pursuant to a construction contract.</p>	11.4
contributions from owners	<p>Future economic benefits or service potential that has been contributed to the entity by parties external to the entity, other than those that result in liabilities of the entity, that establish a financial interest in the net assets/equity of the entity, which:</p> <p>(a) Conveys entitlement both to (i) distributions of future economic benefits or service potential by the entity during its life, such distributions being at the discretion of the owners or their representatives, and to (ii) distributions of any excess of assets over liabilities in the event of the entity being wound up; and/or</p> <p>(b) Can be sold, exchanged, transferred, or redeemed.</p>	1.7
control	<p>The power to govern the financial and operating policies of another entity so as to benefit from its activities.</p>	2.8
control of an asset	<p>Arises when the entity can use or otherwise benefit from the asset in pursuit of its objectives, and can exclude or otherwise regulate the access of others to that benefit.</p>	23.7
controlled entity	<p>An entity, including an unincorporated entity such as a partnership, which is under the control of another entity (known as the controlling entity).</p>	6.7
controlling entity	<p>An entity that has one or more controlled entities.</p>	6.7
cost	<p>The amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction.</p>	16.7

Term	Definition	Location
cost method	A method of accounting for an investment, whereby the investment is recognized at cost. The investor recognizes revenue from the investment only to the extent that the investor is entitled to receive distributions from accumulated surpluses of the investee arising after the date of acquisition. Entitlements due or received in excess of such surpluses are regarded as a recovery of investment, and are recognized as a reduction of the cost of the investment.	6.7
cost plus or cost-based contract	A construction contract in which the contractor is reimbursed for allowable or otherwise defined costs and, in the case of a commercially based contract, an additional percentage of these costs or a fixed fee, if any.	11.4
costs of disposal	Incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.	21.14
costs to sell	The incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income taxes. Disposal may occur through sale or through distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge.	27.9
credit risk	The risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.	30.8
currency risk	The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.	30.8
current replacement cost	The cost the entity would incur to acquire the asset on the reporting date.	12.9
current service cost	The increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current period.	25.10
defined benefit plans	Post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans.	25.10
defined contribution plans	Post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund), and will have no legal	25.10

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Location
	or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.	
depreciable amount	The cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.	17.13
depreciation	The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.	17.13
derecognition	The removal of a previously recognized financial asset or financial liability from an entity's statement of financial position.	29.10
derivative	<p>A financial instrument or other contract within the scope of [IPSAS 29] (see paragraphs 2–6) with all three of the following characteristics:</p> <p>(a) Its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract (sometimes called the “underlying”);</p> <p>(b) It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors; and</p> <p>(c) It is settled at a future date.</p>	29.10
development	The application of research findings or other knowledge to a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved materials, devices, products, processes, systems or services before the start of commercial production or use.	31.16
distributions to owners	Future economic benefits or service potential distributed by the entity to all or some of its owners, either as a return on investment or as	1.7

Term	Definition	Location
	a return of investment.	
economic entity	A group of entities comprising a controlling entity and one or more controlled entities.	1.7
economic life	<p>Either:</p> <p>(a) The period over which an asset is expected to yield economic benefits or service potential to one or more users; or</p> <p>(b) The number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by one or more users.</p>	13.8
effective interest method	A method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability (or group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest revenue or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, an entity shall estimate cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (e.g., prepayment, call and similar options) but shall not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (see IPSAS 9, <i>Revenue from Exchange Transactions</i>), transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. There is a presumption that the cash flows and the expected life of a group of similar financial instruments can be estimated reliably. However, in those rare cases when it is not possible to estimate reliably the cash flows or the expected life of a financial instrument (or group of financial instruments), the entity shall use the contractual cash flows over the full contractual term of the financial instrument (or group of financial instruments).	29.10

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Location
employee benefits	All forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees.	25.10
entity-specific value	The present value of the cash flows an entity expects to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life or expects to incur when settling a liability.	17.13
equity instrument Applicable up to periods ending on or before December 31, 2012.	Any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.	15.9
equity instrument Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.	Any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.	28.9
equity method (relating to interests in joint ventures)	A method of accounting whereby an interest in a jointly controlled entity is initially recorded at cost, and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the venturer's share of net assets/equity of the jointly controlled entity. The surplus or deficit of the venturer includes the venturer's share of the surplus or deficit of the jointly controlled entity.	8.6
equity method (relating to investments in associates)	A method of accounting whereby the investment is initially recognized at cost, and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the investor's share of net assets/equity of the investee. The surplus or deficit of the investor includes the investor's share of the surplus or deficit of the investee.	7.7
events after the reporting date	Those events, both favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue. Two types of events can be identified: (a) Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the	14.5

Term	Definition	Location
	reporting date); and (b) Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-adjusting events after the reporting date).	
exchange difference	The difference resulting from translating a given number of units of one currency into another currency at different exchange rates.	4.10
exchange rate	The ratio of exchange for two currencies.	4.10
exchange transactions	Transactions in which one entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash, goods, services, or use of assets) to another entity in exchange.	9.11
executory contracts	Contracts under which neither party has performed any of its obligations, or both parties have partially performed their obligations to an equal extent.	19.18
expenses	Decreases in economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period in the form of outflows or consumption of assets or incurrences of liabilities that result in decreases in net assets/equity, other than those relating to distributions to owners.	1.7
expenses paid through the tax system	Amounts that are available to beneficiaries regardless of whether or not they pay taxes.	23.7
fair value	The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.	9.11
fair value less costs to sell	The amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.	21.14
final budget	The original budget, adjusted for all reserves, carry-over amounts, transfers, allocations, supplemental appropriations, and other authorized legislative or similar authority changes applicable to the budget period	24.7

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Location
finance lease	A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Title may or may not eventually be transferred.	13.8
financial asset Applicable up to periods ending on or before December 31, 2012.	Any asset that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Cash; (b) A contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; (c) A contractual right to exchange financial instruments with another entity under conditions that are potentially favorable; or (d) An equity instrument of another entity. 	15.9
financial asset Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.	Any asset that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Cash; (b) An equity instrument of another entity; (c) A contractual right: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or (ii) To exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favorable to the entity; or (d) A contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or (ii) A derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose the entity's 	28.9

Term	Definition	Location
financial asset or financial liability at fair value through surplus or deficit	<p data-bbox="552 170 900 678">own equity instruments do not include puttable financial instruments classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 15 and 16, instruments that impose on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation and are classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 17 and 18, or instruments that are contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.</p> <p data-bbox="408 690 854 753">A financial asset or financial liability that meets either of the following conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="408 760 900 852">(a) It is classified as held for trading. A financial asset or financial liability is classified as held for trading if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="481 864 888 986">(i) It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term; <li data-bbox="481 998 900 1216">(ii) On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or <li data-bbox="481 1229 870 1385">(iii) It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument). <li data-bbox="408 1397 905 1581">(b) Upon initial recognition it is designated by the entity as at fair value through surplus or deficit. An entity may use this designation only when permitted by paragraph 13 or when doing so results in more relevant information, 	29.10

Term	Definition	Location
	<p>because either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="433 204 856 491">(i) It eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as “an accounting mismatch”) that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases; or <li data-bbox="433 499 856 977">(ii) A group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the entity’s key management personnel (as defined in IPSAS 20, <i>Related Party Disclosures</i>), for example the entity’s governing body and chief executive officer. 	
financial guarantee contract	A contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.	29.10
financial instrument Applicable up to periods ending on or before December 31, 2012.	<p>Any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.</p> <p>Commodity-based contracts that give either party the right to settle in cash or some other financial instrument shall be accounted for as if they were financial instruments, with the exception of commodity contracts that (a) were entered into and continue to meet the entity’s expected purchase, sale, or usage requirements, (b) were designated for that purpose at their inception, and (c) are</p>	15.9

Term	Definition	Location
	expected to be settled by delivery.	
financial instrument Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.	Any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.	28.9
financial liability Applicable up to periods ending on or before December 31, 2012.	Any liability that is a contractual obligation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or (b) To exchange financial instruments with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable. An entity may have a contractual obligation that it can settle either by payment of financial assets or by payment in the form of its own equity securities. In such a case, if the number of equity securities required to settle the obligation varies with changes in their fair value so that the total fair value of the equity securities paid always equals the amount of the contractual obligation, the holder of the obligation is not exposed to gain or loss from fluctuations in the price of its equity securities. Such an obligation shall be accounted for as a financial liability of the entity.	15.9
financial liability Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.	Any liability that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A contractual obligation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or (ii) To exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the entity; or (b) A contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is: 	28.9

Term	Definition	Location
	<p>(i) A non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or</p> <p>(ii) A derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose the entity's own equity instruments do not include puttable financial instruments classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 15 and 16, instruments that impose on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation and are classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 17 and 18, or instruments that are contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.</p>	
	<p>As an exception, an instrument that meets the definition of a financial liability is classified as an equity instrument if it has all the features and meets the conditions in paragraph 15 and 16 or paragraphs 17 and 18.</p>	
financing activities	Activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed capital and borrowings of the entity.	2.8
finés	Economic benefits or service potential received or receivable by public sector entities, as determined by a court or other law enforcement body, as a consequence of the breach of laws or regulations.	23.7
firm commitment	A binding agreement for the exchange of a specified quantity of resources at a specified	29.10

Term	Definition	Location
	price on a specified future date or dates.	
fixed price contract	A construction contract in which the contractor agrees to a fixed contract price, or a fixed rate per unit of output, which in some cases is subject to cost escalation clauses.	11.4
forecast transaction	An uncommitted but anticipated future transaction.	29.10
foreign currency	A currency other than the functional currency of the entity.	4.10
foreign operation	An entity that is a controlled entity, associate, joint venture, or branch of a reporting entity, the activities of which are based or conducted in a country or currency other than those of the reporting entity.	4.10
functional currency	The currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.	4.10
general government sector	Comprises all organizational entities of the general government as defined in statistical bases of financial reporting	22.15
Government Business Enterprise	An entity that has all the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Is an entity with the power to contract in its own name; (b) Has been assigned the financial and operational authority to carry on a business; (c) Sells goods and services, in the normal course of its business, to other entities at a profit or full cost recovery; (d) Is not reliant on continuing government funding to be a going concern (other than purchases of outputs at arm's length); and (e) Is controlled by a public sector entity. 	1.7
grantor (in a service concession arrangement)	Is the entity that grants the right to use the service concession asset to the operator.	32.8
gross investment in the lease	The aggregate of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The minimum lease payments receivable by the lessor under a finance 	13.8

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Location
	<p>lease; and</p> <p>(b) Any unguaranteed residual value accruing to the lessor.</p>	
group of biological assets	An aggregation of similar living animals or plants.	27.9
guaranteed residual value	<p>(a) For a lessee, that part of the residual value that is guaranteed by the lessee or by a party related to the lessee (the amount of the guarantee being the maximum amount that could, in any event, become payable); and</p> <p>(b) For a lessor, that part of the residual value that is guaranteed by the lessee, or by a third party unrelated to the lessor, that is financially capable of discharging the obligations under the guarantee.</p>	13.8
harvest	The detachment of produce from a biological asset or the cessation of a biological asset's life processes.	27.9
hedged item	An asset, liability, firm commitment, highly probable forecast transaction or net investment in a foreign operation that (a) exposes the entity to risk of changes in fair value or future cash flows and (b) is designated as being hedged ([IPSAS 29] paragraphs 87–94 and Appendix A paragraphs AG131–AG141 elaborate on the definition of hedged items).	29.10
hedge effectiveness	The degree to which changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item that are attributable to a hedged risk are offset by changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedging instrument (see [IPSAS 29] Appendix A paragraphs AG145–AG156).	29.10
hedging instrument	A designated derivative or (for a hedge of the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates only) a designated non-derivative financial asset or non-derivative financial liability whose fair value or cash flows are expected to offset changes in the fair value or cash flows of a designated hedged item	29.10

Term	Definition	Location
held-to-maturity investments	<p data-bbox="410 170 901 265">([IPSAS 29] paragraphs 81–86 and Appendix A paragraphs AG127–AG130 elaborate on the definition of a hedging instrument).</p> <p data-bbox="410 274 901 465">Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that an entity has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity (see [IPSAS 29] Appendix A paragraphs AG29–AG38) other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="410 473 901 569">(a) Those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through surplus or deficit; <li data-bbox="410 578 901 638">(b) Those that the entity designates as available for sale; and <li data-bbox="410 647 901 708">(c) Those that meet the definition of loans and receivables. <p data-bbox="410 716 901 1029">An entity shall not classify any financial assets as held to maturity if the entity has, during the current financial year or during the two preceding financial years, sold or reclassified more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments before maturity (more than insignificant in relation to the total amount of held-to-maturity investments) other than sales or reclassifications that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="410 1046 901 1229">(a) Are so close to maturity or the financial asset’s call date (e.g., less than three months before maturity) that changes in the market rate of interest would not have a significant effect on the financial asset’s fair value; <li data-bbox="410 1237 901 1367">(b) Occur after the entity has collected substantially all of the financial asset’s original principal through scheduled payments or prepayments; or <li data-bbox="410 1376 901 1498">(c) Are attributable to an isolated event that is beyond the entity’s control, is non-recurring and could not have been reasonably anticipated by the entity. 	29.10
impairment	A loss in the future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the	21.14

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Location
	asset's future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation.	
impairment loss of a cash-generating asset	The amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.	17.13
impairment loss of a non-cash-generating asset	The amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable service amount.	17.13
impracticable (1)	Applying a requirement is impracticable when the entity cannot apply it after making every reasonable effort to do so.	1.7
impracticable (2)	Applying a requirement is impracticable when the entity cannot apply it after making every reasonable effort to do so. For a particular prior period, it is impracticable to apply a change in an accounting policy retrospectively or to make a retrospective restatement to correct an error if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The effects of the retrospective application or retrospective restatement are not determinable; (b) The retrospective application or retrospective restatement requires assumptions about what management's intent would have been in that period; or (c) The retrospective application or retrospective restatement requires significant estimates of amounts and it is impossible to distinguish objectively information about those estimates that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Provides evidence of circumstances that existed on the date(s) as at which those amounts are to be recognized, measured, or disclosed; and (ii) Would have been available when the financial statements for that prior period were authorized for issue; from other information.	3.7
inception of the	The earlier of the date of the lease agreement	13.8

Term	Definition	Location
lease	and the date of commitment by the parties to the principal provisions of the lease. As at this date: (a) A lease is classified as either an operating or a finance lease; and (b) In the case of a finance lease, the amounts to be recognized at the commencement of the lease term are determined.	
initial direct costs	Incremental costs that are directly attributable to negotiating and arranging a lease, except for such costs incurred by manufacturer or trader lessors.	13.8
insurance contract	A contract that exposes the insurer to identified risks of loss from events or circumstances occurring or discovered within a specified period, including death (in the case of an annuity, the survival of the annuitant), sickness, disability, property damage, injury to others and interruption of operations.	15.9
intangible asset	An identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance.	31.16
interest cost	The increase during a period in the present value of a defined benefit obligation that arises because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.	25.10
interest rate implicit in the lease	The discount rate that, at the inception of the lease, causes the aggregate present value of: (a) The minimum lease payments; and (b) The unguaranteed residual value to be equal to the sum of (i) the fair value of the leased asset, and (ii) any initial direct costs of the lessor.	13.8
interest rate risk	The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.	30.8
inventories	Assets: (a) In the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process; (b) In the form of materials or supplies to be consumed or distributed in the	12.9

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Location
	rendering of services;	
	(c) Held for sale or distribution in the ordinary course of operations; or	
	(d) In the process of production for sale or distribution.	
investing activities	The acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents.	2.8
investment property	Property (land or a building – or part of a building – or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both, rather than for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes; or (b) Sale in the ordinary course of operations. 	16.7
joint control	The agreed sharing of control over an activity by a binding arrangement.	8.6
joint venture	A binding arrangement whereby two or more parties are committed to undertake an activity that is subject to joint control.	8.6
key management personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) All directors or members of the governing body of the entity; and (b) Other persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the reporting entity. Where they meet this requirement, key management personnel include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Where there is a member of the governing body of a whole-of-government entity who has the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the reporting entity, that member; (ii) Any key advisors of that member; and (iii) Unless already included in (a), the senior management group of the reporting entity, including 	20.4

Term	Definition	Location
	the chief executive or permanent head of the reporting entity.	
lease	An agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee, in return for a payment or series of payments, the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time.	13.8
lease term	The non-cancelable period for which the lessee has contracted to lease the asset, together with any further terms for which the lessee has the option to continue to lease the asset, with or without further payment, when at the inception of the lease it is reasonably certain that the lessee will exercise the option.	13.8
legal obligation	An obligation that derives from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A contract (through its explicit or implicit terms); (b) Legislation; or (c) Other operation of law. 	19.18
lessee's incremental borrowing rate of interest	The rate of interest the lessee would have to pay on a similar lease or, if that is not determinable, the rate that, at the inception of the lease, the lessee would incur to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to purchase the asset.	13.8
liabilities	Present obligations of the entity arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential.	1.7
liquidity risk	The risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.	30.8
loans and receivables	Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Those that the entity intends to sell immediately or in the near term, which shall be classified as held for trading, and those that the entity upon initial 	29.10

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Location
	<p>recognition designates as at fair value through surplus or deficit;</p> <p>(b) Those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as available for sale; or</p> <p>(c) Those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration, which shall be classified as available for sale.</p>	
loans payable	Financial liabilities, other than short-term trade payables on normal credit terms.	30.8
market risk	The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk, and other price risk.	30.8
market value	The amount obtainable from the sale, or payable on the acquisition, of a financial instrument in an active market.	15.9
material	Omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the decisions or assessments of users made on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the nature and size of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The nature or size of the item, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor.	1.7
minimum lease payments	<p>The payments over the lease term that the lessee is, or can be, required to make, excluding contingent rent, costs for services and, where appropriate, taxes to be paid by and reimbursed to the lessor, together with:</p> <p>(a) For a lessee, any amounts guaranteed by the lessee or by a party related to the lessee; or</p> <p>(b) For a lessor, any residual value guaranteed to the lessor by:</p> <p>(i) The lessee;</p> <p>(ii) A party related to the lessee; or</p>	13.8

Term	Definition	Location
	(iii) An independent third party unrelated to the lessor that is financially capable of discharging the obligations under the guarantee. However, if the lessee has an option to purchase the asset at a price that is expected to be sufficiently lower than the fair value at the date the option becomes exercisable for it to be reasonably certain, at the inception of the lease, that the option will be exercised, the minimum lease payments comprise the minimum payments payable over the lease term to the expected date of exercise of this purchase option and the payment required to exercise it.	
minority interest	That portion of the surplus or deficit and net assets/equity of a controlled entity attributable to net assets/equity interests that are not owned, directly or indirectly, through controlled entities, by the controlling entity.	6.7
monetary items	Units of currency held and assets and liabilities to be received or paid in a fixed or determinable number of units of currency.	4.10
monetary financial assets and financial liabilities (also referred to as monetary financial instruments)	Financial assets and financial liabilities to be received or paid in fixed or determinable amounts of money.	15.9
multi-employer plans	Defined contribution plans (other than state plans and composite social security programs) or defined benefit plans (other than state plans) that: (a) Pool the assets contributed by various entities that are not under common control; and (b) Use those assets to provide benefits to employees of more than one entity, on the basis that contribution and benefit levels are determined without regard to the identity of the entity that employs	25.10

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Location
	the employees concerned.	
multi-year budget	An approved budget for more than one year. It does not include published forward estimates or projections for periods beyond the budget period.	24.7
net assets/equity	The residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all its liabilities.	1.7
net investment in a foreign operation	The amount of the reporting entity's interest in the net assets/equity of that operation.	4.10
net investment in the lease	The gross investment in the lease discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease.	13.8
net realizable value	The estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange or distribution.	12.9
non-cancelable lease	A lease that is cancelable only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Upon the occurrence of some remote contingency; (b) With the permission of the lessor; (c) If the lessee enters into a new lease for the same or an equivalent asset with the same lessor; or (d) Upon payment by the lessee of such an additional amount that, at inception of the lease, continuation of the lease is reasonably certain. 	13.8
non-cash-generating assets	Assets other than cash-generating assets.	21.14
non-exchange transactions	Transactions that are not exchange transactions. In a non-exchange transaction, an entity either receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange, or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange.	9.11
non-monetary items	Items that are not monetary items.	10.7
notes	Contain information in addition to that presented in the statement of financial	1.7

Term	Definition	Location
	position, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets/equity and cash flow statement. Notes provide narrative descriptions or disaggregations of items disclosed in those statements and information about items that do not qualify for recognition in those statements.	
obligating event	An event that creates a legal or constructive obligation that results in an entity having no realistic alternative to settling that obligation.	19.18
onerous contract	A contract for the exchange of assets or services in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits or service potential expected to be received under it.	19.18
operating activities	The activities of the entity that are not investing or financing activities.	2.8
operating lease	A lease other than a finance lease.	13.8
operator (in a service concession arrangement)	Is the entity that uses the service concession asset to provide public services subject to the grantor's control of the asset.	32.8
original budget	The initial approved budget for the budget period.	24.7
other long-term employee benefits	Employee benefits (other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits) that are not due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.	25.10
other price risk	The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.	30.8
oversight	The supervision of the activities of an entity, with the authority and responsibility to control, or exercise significant influence over,	20.4

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Location
	the financial and operating decisions of the entity.	
owner-occupied property	Property held (by the owner or by the lessee under a finance lease) for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes.	16.7
past due	A financial asset is past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due.	30.8
past service cost	The change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting in the current period from the introduction of, or changes to, post-employment benefits or other long-term employee benefits. Past service cost may be either positive (when benefits are introduced or changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation increases) or negative (when existing benefits are changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation decreases).	25.10
plan assets	Comprise: (a) Assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund; and (b) Qualifying insurance policies.	25.10
post-employment benefit plans	Formal or informal arrangements under which an entity provides post-employment benefits for one or more employees.	25.10
post-employment benefits	Employee benefits (other than termination benefits) which are payable after the completion of employment.	25.10
present value of a defined benefit obligation	The present value, without deducting any plan assets, of expected future payments required to settle the obligation resulting from employee service in the current and prior periods.	25.10
presentation currency	The currency in which the financial statements are presented.	4.10
prior period errors	Omissions from, and misstatements in, the entity's financial statements for one or more prior periods arising from a failure to use, or	3.7

Term	Definition	Location
	<p>misuse of, reliable information that:</p> <p>(a) Was available when financial statements for those periods were authorized for issue; and</p> <p>(b) Could reasonably be expected to have been obtained and taken into account in the preparation and presentation of those financial statements.</p> <p>Such errors include the effects of mathematical mistakes, mistakes in applying accounting policies, oversights or misinterpretations of facts, and fraud.</p>	
property, plant, and equipment	<p>Tangible items that:</p> <p>(a) Are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes; and</p> <p>(b) Are expected to be used during more than one reporting period.</p>	17.13
proportionate consolidation	A method of accounting whereby a venturer's share of each of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of a jointly controlled entity is combined line by line with similar items in the venturer's financial statements or reported as separate line items in the venturer's financial statements.	8.6
prospective application	<p>Prospective application of a change in accounting policy and of recognizing the effect of a change in an accounting estimate, respectively, are:</p> <p>(a) Applying the new accounting policy to transactions, other events and conditions occurring after the date as at which the policy is changed; and</p> <p>(b) Recognizing the effect of the change in the accounting estimate in the current and future periods affected by the change</p>	3.7
provision	A liability of uncertain timing or amount.	19.18
puttable instrument	A financial instrument that gives the holder the right to put the instrument back to the issuer for cash or another financial asset or is	28.9

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Location
	automatically put back to the issuer on the occurrence of an uncertain future event or the death or retirement of the instrument holder.	
qualifying asset	An asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.	5.5
qualifying insurance policy	An insurance policy ¹ issued by an insurer that is not a related party (as defined in IPSAS 20) of the reporting entity, if the proceeds of the policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Can be used only to pay or fund employee benefits under a defined benefit plan; and (b) Are not available to the reporting entity's own creditors (even in bankruptcy) and cannot be paid to the reporting entity, unless either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The proceeds represent surplus assets that are not needed for the policy to meet all the related employee benefit obligations; or (ii) The proceeds are returned to the reporting entity to reimburse it for employee benefits already paid. 	25.10
recoverable amount (of an asset or a cash-generating unit)	The higher of an asset's or a cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.	26.13
recoverable amount (of property, plant, and equipment)	The higher of a cash-generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.	17.13
recoverable service amount	The higher of a non-cash-generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.	21.14
regular way purchase or sale	A purchase or sale of a financial asset under a contract whose terms require delivery of the	29.10

¹ A qualifying insurance policy is not necessarily an insurance contract (see the relevant international or national standard dealing with insurance contracts).

Term	Definition	Location
related party	<p>asset within the time frame established generally by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned.</p> <p>Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to (a) control the other party, or (b) exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions, or if the related party entity and another entity are subject to common control. Related parties include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Entities that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, the reporting entity; (b) Associates (see IPSAS 7, <i>Investments in Associates</i>); (c) Individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the reporting entity that gives them significant influence over the entity, and close members of the family of any such individual; (d) Key management personnel, and close members of the family of key management personnel; and (e) Entities in which a substantial ownership interest is held, directly or indirectly, by any person described in (c) or (d), or over which such a person is able to exercise significant influence. 	20.4
related party transaction	A transfer of resources or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged. Related party transactions exclude transactions with any other entity that is a related party solely because of its economic dependence on the reporting entity or the government of which it forms part.	20.4
remuneration of key management personnel	Any consideration or benefit derived directly or indirectly by key management personnel from the reporting entity for services provided in their capacity as members of the governing body, or otherwise as employees of the	20.4

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Location
	reporting entity.	
reporting date	The date of the last day of the reporting period to which the financial statements relate.	2.8
research	Original and planned investigation undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding.	31.16
residual value (of property, plant, and equipment or an intangible asset)	The estimated amount that an entity would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.	17.13
restrictions on transferred assets	Stipulations that limit or direct the purposes for which a transferred asset may be used, but do not specify that future economic benefits or service potential is required to be returned to the transferor if not deployed as specified.	23.7
restructuring	A program that is planned and controlled by management, and materially changes either: (a) The scope of an entity's activities; or (b) The manner in which those activities are carried out.	19.18
retrospective application	Applying a new accounting policy to transactions, other events, and conditions as if that policy had always been applied.	3.7
retrospective restatement	Correcting the recognition, measurement and disclosure of amounts of elements of financial statements as if a prior period error had never occurred.	3.7
return on plan assets	The interest, dividends or similar distributions and other revenue derived from the plan assets, together with realized and unrealized gains or losses on the plan assets, less any costs of administering the plan (other than those included in the actuarial assumptions used to measure the defined benefit obligation) and less any tax payable by the plan itself.	25.10
revenue	The gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period	1.7

Term	Definition	Location
	when those inflows result in an increase in net assets/equity, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.	
segment	A distinguishable activity or group of activities of an entity for which it is appropriate to separately report financial information for the purpose of (a) evaluating the entity's past performance in achieving its objectives and (b) making decisions about the future allocation of resources.	18.9
segment accounting policies	Accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the consolidated group or entity as well as those accounting policies that relate specifically to segment reporting.	18.27
segment assets	<p>Are those operating assets that are employed by a segment in its operating activities, and that either are directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis.</p> <p>If a segment's segment revenue includes interest or dividend revenue, its segment assets include the related receivables, loans, investments, or other revenue-producing assets.</p> <p>Segment assets do not include income tax or income tax-equivalent assets that are recognized in accordance with accounting standards dealing with obligations to pay income tax or income tax equivalents.</p> <p>Segment assets include investments accounted for under the equity method only if the net surplus (deficit) from such investments is included in segment revenue. Segment assets include a joint venturer's share of the operating assets of a jointly controlled entity that is accounted for by proportionate consolidation in accordance with IPSAS 8, <i>Interests in Joint Ventures</i>.</p> <p>Segment assets are determined after deducting related allowances that are reported as direct offsets in the entity's statement of financial position.</p>	18.27

Term	Definition	Location
segment expense	<p>An expense resulting from the operating activities of a segment that is directly attributable to the segment, and the relevant portion of an expense that can be allocated on a reasonable basis to the segment, including expenses relating to the provision of goods and services to external parties and expenses relating to transactions with other segments of the same entity. Segment expense does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="361 499 855 621">(a) Interest, including interest incurred on advances or loans from other segments, unless the segment's operations are primarily of a financial nature; <li data-bbox="361 635 855 756">(b) Losses on sales of investments or losses on extinguishment of debt, unless the segment's operations are primarily of a financial nature; <li data-bbox="361 770 855 892">(c) An entity's share of net deficit or losses of associates, joint ventures, or other investments accounted for under the equity method; <li data-bbox="361 906 855 1062">(d) Income tax or income tax-equivalent expense that is recognized in accordance with accounting standards dealing with obligations to pay income tax or income tax equivalents; or <li data-bbox="361 1076 855 1414">(e) General administrative expenses, head office expenses, and other expenses that arise at the entity level and relate to the entity as a whole. However, costs are sometimes incurred at the entity level on behalf of a segment. Such costs are segment expenses if they relate to the segment's operating activities and they can be directly attributed or allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis. <p>Segment expense includes a joint venturer's share of the expenses of a jointly controlled entity that is accounted for by proportionate consolidation in accordance with IPSAS 8. For a segment's operations that are primarily</p>	18.27

Term	Definition	Location
segment liabilities	<p>of a financial nature, interest revenue and interest expense may be reported as a single net amount for segment reporting purposes only if those items are netted in the consolidated or entity financial statements.</p> <p>Those operating liabilities that result from the operating activities of a segment, and that either are directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis.</p> <p>If a segment's segment expense includes interest expense, its segment liabilities include the related interest-bearing liabilities.</p> <p>Segment liabilities include a joint venturer's share of the liabilities of a jointly controlled entity that is accounted for by proportionate consolidation in accordance with IPSAS 8.</p>	18.27
segment revenue	<p>Segment liabilities do not include income tax or income tax equivalent liabilities that are recognized in accordance with accounting standards dealing with obligations to pay income tax or income tax equivalents.</p> <p>Is revenue reported in the entity's statement of financial performance that is directly attributable to a segment, and the relevant portion of entity revenue that can be allocated on a reasonable basis to a segment, whether from budget appropriations or similar, grants, transfers, fines, fees, or sales to external customers or from transactions with other segments of the same entity. Segment revenue does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="410 1239 900 1395">(a) Interest or dividend revenue, including interest earned on advances or loans to other segments, unless the segment's operations are primarily of a financial nature; or <li data-bbox="410 1407 900 1529">(b) Gains on sales of investments or gains on extinguishment of debt, unless the segment's operations are primarily of a financial nature. <p>Segment revenue includes an entity's share of net surplus (deficit) of associates, joint</p>	18.27

Term	Definition	Location
separate financial statements	<p>ventures, or other investments accounted for under the equity method, only if those items are included in consolidated or total entity revenue.</p> <p>Segment revenue includes a joint venturer's share of the revenue of a jointly controlled entity that is accounted for by proportionate consolidation in accordance with IPSAS 8.</p> <p>Those financial statements presented by a controlling entity, an investor in an associate, or a venturer in a jointly controlled entity, in which the investments are accounted for on the basis of the direct net assets/equity interest rather than on the basis of the reported results and net assets of the investees.</p>	6.7
service concession arrangement	<p>Is a binding arrangement between a grantor and an operator in which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The operator uses the service concession asset to provide a public service on behalf of the grantor for a specified period of time; and (b) The operator is compensated for its services over the period of the service concession arrangement. 	32.8
service concession asset	<p>Is is an asset used to provide public services in a service concession arrangement that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Is provided by the operator which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The operator constructs, develops, or acquires from a third party; or (ii) Is an existing asset of the operator; or (a) Is provided by the grantor which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Is an existing asset of the grantor; or (ii) Is an upgrade to an existing asset of the grantor. 	32.8
short-term employee benefits	<p>Employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related</p>	25.10

Term	Definition	Location
	service.	
significant influence (relating to interests in joint ventures)	The power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an activity but is not control or joint control over those policies.	8.6
significant influence (relating to investments in associates)	The power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.	7.7
significant influence (relating to related party transactions)	The power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity, but not control those policies. Significant influence may be exercised in several ways, usually by representation on the board of directors or equivalent governing body but also by, for example, participation in (a) the policy making process, (b) material transactions between entities within an economic entity, (c) interchange of managerial personnel, or (d) dependence on technical information. Significant influence may be gained by an ownership interest, statute, or agreement. With regard to an ownership interest, significant influence is presumed in accordance with the definition contained in IPSAS 7.	20.4
spot exchange rate	The exchange rate for immediate delivery.	4.10
state plans	Plans other than composite social security programs established by legislation that operate as if they are multi-employer plans for all entities in economic categories laid down in legislation.	25.10
stipulations on transferred assets	Terms in laws or regulation, or a binding arrangement, imposed upon the use of a transferred asset by entities external to the reporting entity.	23.7
tax expenditures	Preferential provisions of the tax law that provide certain taxpayers with concessions that are not available to others.	23.7
taxable event	The event that the government, legislature, or other authority has determined will be subject to taxation.	23.7

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Location
taxes	Economic benefits or service potential compulsorily paid or payable to public sector entities, in accordance with laws and/or regulations, established to provide revenue to the government. Taxes do not include fines or other penalties imposed for breaches of the law.	23.7
termination benefits	Employee benefits payable as a result of either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) An entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date; or (b) An employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits. 	25.10
transaction costs	Incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability (see [IPSAS 29] Appendix A paragraph AG26). An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the entity had not acquired, issued or disposed of the financial instrument.	29.10
transfers	Inflows of future economic benefits or service potential from non-exchange transactions, other than taxes.	23.7
unearned finance revenue	The difference between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The gross investment in the lease; and (b) The net investment in the lease. 	13.8
unguaranteed residual value	That portion of the residual value of the leased asset, the realization of which by the lessor is not assured or is guaranteed solely by a party related to the lessor.	13.8
useful life (of a lease)	The estimated remaining period, from the commencement of the lease term, without limitation by the lease term, over which the economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset are expected to be consumed by the entity.	13.8
useful life (of a non-cash-	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The period of time over which an asset 	21.14

Term	Definition	Location
generating asset)	is expected to be used by the entity; or (b) The number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the entity.	
useful life (of property, plant, and equipment or an intangible asset)	Either: (a) The period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by an entity; or (b) The number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by an entity.	17.13
value in use of a cash-generating asset	The present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life	26.13
value in use of a non-cash-generating asset	The present value of the asset's remaining service potential.	21.14
venturer	A party to a joint venture and has joint control over that joint venture.	8.6
vested employee benefits	Employee benefits that are not conditional on future employment.	25.10

Accrual IPSASs on Issue at January 15, 2013

Table A: List of IPSASs Effective Beginning on or After January 1, 2013

The 2013 Handbook includes all IPSASs. IPSASs show the latest amended text. Where an IPSAS includes paragraphs that are not yet effective these paragraphs are listed. Earlier application of the effective date of amended paragraphs is encouraged.

This Table is a list of those IPSASs that are applicable to annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

IPSAS	Issued	Original Effective Date On or After	Paragraphs Not Yet Effective			
IPSAS 1— Presentation of Financial Statements (revised)	December 2006	January 1, 2008				
IPSAS 2—Cash Flow Statements	May 2000	July 1, 2001				
IPSAS 3— Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (revised)	December 2006	January 1, 2008				

ACCRUAL IPSASS ON ISSUE

IPSAS	Issued	Original Effective Date On or After	Paragraphs Not Yet Effective			
IPSAS 4—The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (revised)	April 2008	January 1, 2010				
IPSAS 5—Borrowing Costs	May 2000	July 1, 2001	Paras not yet Effective	How Affected	Origin of Amendment	Handbook with Original Para
			6	Amended	App B of IPSAS 32	2011
			42A	New	App B of IPSAS 32	2011
IPSAS 6—Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (revised)	December 2006	January 1, 2008				
IPSAS 7—Investments in Associates (revised)	December 2006	January 1, 2008				
IPSAS 8—Interests in Joint Ventures (revised)	December 2006	January 1, 2008				
IPSAS 9—Revenue from Exchange	July 2001	July 1, 2002				

ACCRUAL IPSASS ON ISSUE

IPSAS	Issued	Original Effective Date On or After	Paragraphs Not Yet Effective			
Transactions						
IPSAS 10— Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	July 2001	July 1, 2002				
IPSAS 11— Construction Contracts	July 2001	July 1, 2002				
IPSAS 12— Inventories (revised)	December 2006	January 1, 2008				
IPSAS 13—Leases (revised)	December 2006	January 1, 2008	Paras not yet Effective	How Affected	Origin of Amendment	Handbook with Original Para
			25	Amended	App B of IPSAS 32	2011
			26	Amended	App B of IPSAS 32	2011
			27	Amended	App B of IPSAS 32	2011
85B	New	App B of IPSAS 32	2011			
IPSAS 14—Events After the Reporting Date (revised)	December 2006	January 1, 2008				
IPSAS 15—	December	January 1, 2003				

ACCRUAL IPSASS ON ISSUE

IPSAS	Issued	Original Effective Date On or After	Paragraphs Not Yet Effective							
Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation ¹	2001									
IPSAS 16— Investment Property (revised)	December 2006	January 1, 2008								
IPSAS 17— Property, Plant, and Equipment (revised)	December 2006	January 1, 2008	Paras not yet Effective	How Affected	Origin of Amendment	Handbook with Original Para				
			5	Amended	App B of IPSAS 32	2011				
			7	Amended	App B of IPSAS 32	2011				
107C	New	App B of IPSAS 32	2011	IPSAS 18— Segment Reporting	June 2002	July 1, 2003				
IPSAS 19— Provisions, Contingent	October 2002	January 1, 2004								

¹ IPSAS 15 is superseded by IPSASs 28–30 from periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

ACCRUAL IPSASS ON ISSUE

IPSAS	Issued	Original Effective Date On or After	Paragraphs Not Yet Effective			
Liabilities and Contingent Assets						
IPSAS 20—Related Party Disclosures	October 2002	January 1, 2004				
IPSAS 21— Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets	December 2004	January 1, 2006				
IPSAS 22— Disclosure of Information About the General Government Sector	December 2006	January 1, 2008				
IPSAS 23— Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)	December 2006	June 30, 2008				
IPSAS 24—	December 2006	January 1, 2009				

ACCRUAL IPSASS ON ISSUE

IPSAS	Issued	Original Effective Date On or After	Paragraphs Not Yet Effective			
Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements						
IPSAS 25— Employee Benefits	February 2008	January 1, 2011				
IPSAS 26— Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets	February 2008	April 1, 2009				
IPSAS 27— Agriculture	December 2009	April 1, 2011				
IPSAS 28— Financial Instruments: Presentation	January 2010	January 1, 2013				
IPSAS 29— Financial Instruments:	January 2010	January 1, 2013	Paras not yet Effective	How Affected	Origin of Amendment	Handbook with Original Para
			2	Amended	App B of IPSAS 32	2011

ACCRUAL IPSASS ON ISSUE

IPSAS	Issued	Original Effective Date On or After	Paragraphs Not Yet Effective			
			Paras not yet Effective	How Affected	Origin of Amendment	Handbook with Original Para
Recognition and Measurement			125A	New	App B of IPSAS 32	2011
IPSAS 30— Financial Instruments: Disclosures	January 2010	January 1, 2013				
IPSAS 31— Intangible Assets	January 2010	April 1, 2011	Paras not yet Effective	How Affected	Origin of Amendment	Handbook with Original Para
			6	Amended	App B of IPSAS 32	2011
			132A	New	App B of IPSAS 32	2011

Table B: List of IPSASs not yet Effective At January 1, 2013

This Table is a list of those IPSASs that are applicable to annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

IPSAS	Issued	Effective Date On or After	Other IPSASs Affected
IPSAS 32— Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor	October 2011	January 1, 2014	IPSAS 5 IPSAS 13 IPSAS 17 IPSAS 29 IPSAS 31 See Appendix B of IPSAS 32 for Details